

THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE OF SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION: TRENDS, SHIFTS, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Al Milla Hamidah¹
Muhamad Subhi Aprianoro²

^{1,2}Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
i000220102@student.ums.ac.id, msa617@ums.ac.id

Abstract: *This study aims to map the global research landscape related to spiritual well-being in the context of religious education using bibliometric analysis. Data were collected from the Scopus database for the period 2019–2026, resulting in a final corpus of 104 documents after undergoing a rigorous screening process. Data analysis was performed using R (Bibliometrix) and VOSviewer software to extract performance metrics and visualize keyword networks. The results show a significant growth in publication volume, peaking in 2025. The United States, Iran, and Indonesia emerged as major contributors in this field. Network analysis revealed that this topic is multidisciplinary, linking religiosity to mental health aspects such as social support, anxiety, and depression. In addition, a paradigm shift was found from a theoretical focus towards clinical applications and practical interventions in education. This study concludes that spiritual well-being is a crucial element in the holistic development of students in the modern era, and provides a foundation for future researchers to explore the use of technology in spiritual interventions.*

Keywords: *Bibliometric Analysis, Mental Health, Religious Education, Spiritual Well-Being, Resilience.*

Introduction

Spiritual well-being is a fundamental dimension of human quality of life that reflects harmony between oneself, others, nature, and God (Alinejad et al., 2025). In the modern education ecosystem, this aspect is not merely an addition, but the core of holistic student development (Sankar, 2025). The phenomenon of increasing academic pressure, anxiety, and psychosocial challenges, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic, has emphasized the urgency of integrating spiritual values into the religious education curriculum to build student resilience (Ali et al., 2023). Although the role of spirituality in mental health has been widely recognized clinically, a comprehensive mapping of how this topic has developed in the global religious education literature is still limited (Head, 2025).

Therefore, this study uses bibliometric analysis to fill this gap (Latifatul Inayati & Rohmani, 2025). This method was chosen for its effectiveness in objectively processing large datasets to reveal intellectual structures and the evolution of research trends over time (Jailani et al., 2025). Using the Scopus database for the period 2019–2026, this study aims to identify key contributors (authors, journals, and countries), visualize keyword networks, and map shifts in research paradigms. The results of this study are expected to provide a strategic foundation for educational institutions and future researchers in developing spiritual interventions relevant to contemporary mental health challenges.

Literature Review

Spiritual Well-Being in Religious Education

Spiritual well-being is a fundamental dimension of quality of life, reflecting a harmonious relationship between oneself, others, nature, and God (Khai & Medina, 2024). In the context of education, this aspect is not merely an addition, but the core of students' holistic development (Badarnah, 2025). Research shows that a high level of spiritual well-being correlates positively with students' mental health and ability to adapt to academic pressures (Sora Pazer, 2024). Religious education acts as a key catalyst in providing a framework of values and practices that support the achievement of this well-being (Heng et al., 2021). Internalizing religious values helps students find deeper life meaning and purpose, thereby strengthening resilience to anxiety and stress (Noer, 2023).

Furthermore, integrating spiritual well-being into the religious education curriculum creates a learning environment that supports character growth (Fisher, 2021). Students with strong spiritual awareness tend to exhibit more prosocial behavior, empathy, and emotional stability (Velusamy et al., 2024). Recent literature therefore emphasizes that educational institutions should address not only cognitive achievement but also students' spiritual needs to balance intellectual development and inner peace (Jenuri et al., 2025). Thus, comprehensive religious education becomes a strategic foundation in building a generation that is mentally and spiritually healthy.

Bibliometric Analysis in Education

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative research method that is very important in mapping global research trends, especially in the field of education (Apriantoro, Kaloka, et al., 2023; Sandeep et al., 2025). This method is important for objectively providing a comprehensive overview of a topic's intellectual structure and evolution over time (Apriantoro & Maulana, 2025; Ghani et al., 2022). In the evolving landscape of modern education, bibliometrics reveals country- and institution-level contributions and makes patterns of international collaboration visible (Ismail et al., 2025).

In addition, the main advantage of bibliometric analysis is its effectiveness in processing large datasets, which would be impossible to do through conventional manual literature reviews (Chen et al., 2021). Specialized software such as VOSviewer is essential for generating accurate network visualizations, including keyword co-occurrence maps and density analyses (Hamidah & Apriantoro, 2025; Lim et al., 2024). Visualization tools enable empirical identification of hidden patterns, such as emerging trends and research gaps in mental health education. Thus, bibliometrics functions not merely as a statistical method but as a strategic tool for situating research within the global knowledge landscape.

Mental Health and Spirituality

The relationship between spirituality and mental health is a key focus in contemporary psychological research, particularly in stress management and emotional health (Sora Pazer, 2024). Spirituality is often viewed as a fundamental dimension of overall human health that permeates and integrates the physical, mental, emotional, and social dimensions (Nadifa et al., 2024). The literature consistently links spiritual practices—such as meditation and prayer—to positive mental health outcomes, including reduced anxiety, greater resilience, and enhanced life meaning (Aggarwal et al., 2023). Recent studies show that spiritual well-being has a significant positive effect on students' mental health through the mediation of attitudes, subjective norms, and behavioral control (Nadifa et al., 2024).

Spiritual health is reflected in the quality of relationships across four domains: personal, communal, environmental, and transcendental (Gomez, 2025). During crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictions on physical activity and social interaction have substantially intensified challenges to students' mental health (Abbas et al., 2023).

Empirically, spirituality acts as an important predictor of psychological well-being, which includes self-acceptance, personal growth, and life purpose (Bohlmeijer et al., 2023). Students who engage in intense spiritual practices tend to have better emotional balance and are able to manage academic stressors more effectively (Marliana et al., 2025). Demographic variations shape the impact of spirituality on mental health, with women reporting greater emotional benefits and older students deriving stronger life meaning from spiritual engagement (Sora Pazer, 2024). Pro-health behaviors mediate the relationship between spirituality and psychological well-being, indicating that spiritually inclined individuals tend to adopt healthier physical and mental lifestyles.

The integration of spiritual values in religious education provides a framework for students to develop resilience through meaning-making and self-regulation mechanisms (Macalam et al., 2025). Strong spiritual understanding enables students to evaluate their behavior positively and use religious values to enhance empathy and respect for others (Sulisworo & Dahlan, 2025). Therefore, collaboration between educational institutions, parents, and teachers in developing a curriculum based on religious principles is crucial to mitigate the risk of long-term mental disorders (Yusuf et al., 2025). Overall, the literature confirms that integrating clinical mental health approaches with spirituality is the most effective holistic strategy for supporting student development amid modern psychosocial pressures.

Integration of Clinical and Spiritual Aspects

The integration of clinical and spiritual aspects represents a paradigm shift in modern mental health services, recognizing individuals as not only biological and psychological entities but also spiritual beings, which has been shown to enhance therapeutic effectiveness (Richards & Barkham, 2022). In practice, this integration involves the use of spiritual care and spirituality-based therapies that complement conventional clinical methods such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) (Hodge & Lietz, 2014).

Recent research emphasizes that social support rooted in spiritual or religious communities acts as a strong buffer against clinical decline in patients with anxiety and depression (Akpan, 2024). In a medical context, this integration is reflected through spiritual assessments, which are now recognized as standard procedures for understanding patients' value backgrounds (Nissen et al., 2021). Data indicates that when patients' spiritual needs are met, treatment adherence and recovery rates significantly improve (Nejat et al., 2023).

In higher education, this clinical-spiritual integration model is applied to mitigate the risk of suicide and severe mental disorders among students (Pohan et al., 2024). Research indicates that students who incorporate spiritual values into their coping strategies demonstrate higher clinical resilience than those relying solely on medical interventions (Moura et al., 2024).

Globally, research trends show a significant rise in studies on spiritual therapies, reflecting growing recognition that optimal mental health requires inner peace and spiritual connection (Jackson & Jackson, 2020).

Global Research Landscape

The global research landscape on spiritual well-being and religious education has shown very dynamic growth over the past two decades (Yaminfirooz et al., 2024). Bibliometric analyses indicate that international publication trends reflect growing global awareness of the

importance of integrating spiritual values into formal education and public health systems (Hafid et al., 2025). The United States currently dominates research contributions in this field, both in terms of publication volume and number of citations (Sasvári & Lendvai, 2025). This dominance is driven by the large number of educational institutions and health research centers that adopt a multidisciplinary approach in examining the relationship between religiosity, psychology, and student well-being (Aiza Muneer, 2023).

In Asia, research trends are shifting towards exploring local wisdom and Eastern religious values in supporting mental health (Pastwa-Wojciechowska et al., 2021). Indonesia, as a country with a large religious population, has a strategic position in this research map (Lionardo et al., 2024). Publications by Indonesian researchers highlight the role of Islamic religious education and faith-based institutions as effective psychosocial support systems for youth (Mulyono & Purnomo, 2025). Keyword density mapping shows that global research has shifted from abstract theory to practical implementation, including learning models that promote resilience and character through spiritual practices (Jailani et al., 2025).

Chronologically, the evolution of this research can be divided into several important phases (Pargament, 2023). The initial phase focused more on defining and measuring spiritual well-being using conventional statistical instruments (Minoo Asadzandi, 2024). Over the past five years, studies have surged linking spirituality to global crises, including its impact on students' psychological well-being during the post-pandemic transition (Syahputri et al., 2023).

Citation patterns show strong links between institutions in developed and developing countries in their efforts to explore the universality of spiritual well-being (Cheng et al., 2025). Through bibliometric mapping, it is clear that future research will increasingly focus on the use of technology in spiritual interventions and the development of more inclusive education policies (Nurjanah et al., 2024). Understanding this global research map enables scholars to identify research gaps—particularly methodological weaknesses in underrepresented areas—thereby supporting more balanced and holistic contributions to global human welfare.

Method

This study applies a quantitative bibliometric analysis approach to systematically review the literature on Spiritual Well-Being in Religious Education and map its scientific landscape globally (Latifatul Inayati & Rohmani, 2025). The selection of the bibliometric method is based on its effectiveness in processing large-scale datasets, measuring the impact of publication citations, and identifying conceptual trends developing in a field of study (Amiruddin et al., 2025). Procedurally, this study is divided into three main stages that are integrated with each other to ensure the validity of the data produced (Apriantoro & Susanto, 2024).

The first stage began with an initial literature review to establish the focus of the topic and develop a relevant analytical framework (Apriantoro et al., 2025). At this stage, keywords were identified through brainstorming to capture technical terms that represent the relationship between spiritual well-being and religious education. This initial step was crucial in determining the direction of the document search in the next stage. The second stage focused on document search and selection strategies using the Scopus database (Apriantoro, Herviana, et al., 2023). The Scopus database was chosen as the main source because of its reputation and completeness in providing scientific metadata for quantitative research (Hakim & Munir, 2023). The search query used was TITLE-ABS-KEY (spiritual well-being religious education), which initially yielded $n=251$ documents. To maintain the relevance of the results, inclusion criteria were applied, including the publication time range from 2019 to 2026, document type in the form of journal articles, and the use of English. Through this rigorous screening process, a final corpus of $n=104$ documents was obtained, which was then processed in data analysis.

The third stage is the data analysis phase, which is carried out through two sub-stages using digital software. First, document analysis and performance measurement are carried out using Scopus Analyzer and R Software with the Bibliometrix package (Lim et al., 2024). This analysis aims to extract performance metrics such as annual growth rate, average citations per document, and profiles of the most influential authors and countries (Derviş, 2020). Second, network analysis is performed using VOSviewer and MS Excel with a focus on keyword co-occurrence analysis (Sakib et al., 2024). This network visualization is used to map conceptual structures through topic clustering and identify future research trends related to spiritual well-being in the context of modern education.

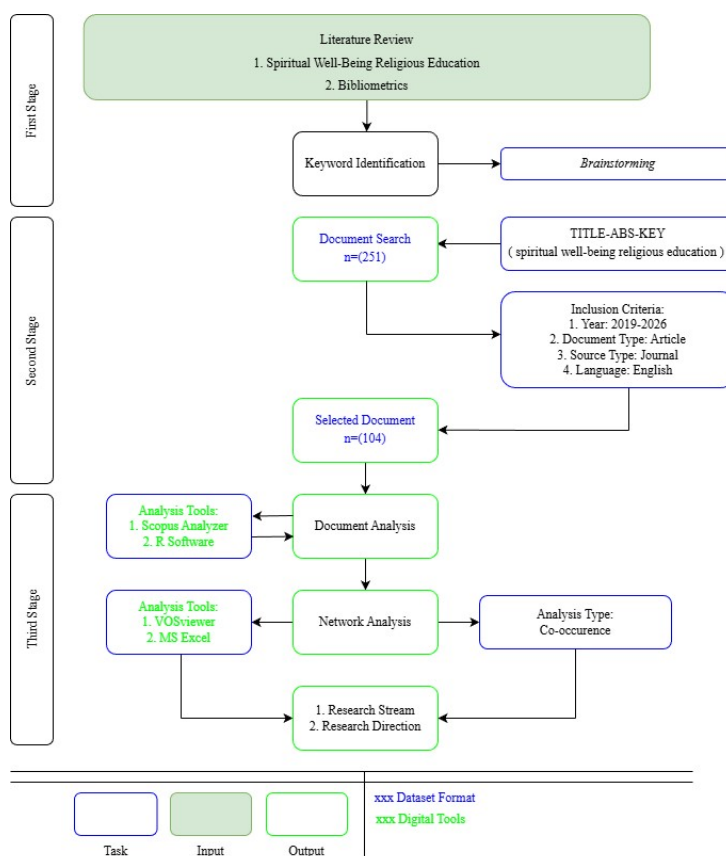


Figure 1: Research Stages Diagram

Result and Discussion

Table 1 presents a summary of data extracted from the R application using the Bibliometrix package. Based on Scopus data, research on spiritual well-being in religious education shows a dynamic profile during 2019-2026 with a total of 104 articles from 88 sources. Although the annual growth rate was -17.97%, the scientific impact was quite significant, with an average of 7.89 citations per document and the involvement of 409 authors. The international collaboration rate of 24.04% and the diversity of 566 Keywords Plus confirm that this topic is a multidisciplinary domain that continues to grow.

Table 1: Data Information Summary

Description	Results
Main Information About Data	
Timespan	2019:2026
Sources (Journals, Books, Etc)	88
Documents	104
Annual Growth Rate %	-17,97
Document Average Age	2,02
Average Citations Per Doc	7,894
References	985
Document Contents	
Keywords Plus (ID)	566
Author's Keywords (DE)	378
Authors	
Authors	409
Authors Of Single-Authored Docs	17
Authors Collaboration	
Single-Authored Docs	17
Co-Authors Per Doc	4,03
International Co-Authorships %	24,04
Document Types	
Article	104

Source: R Application.

Figure 2 shows the annual trend of publications sourced from the Scopus database. The analysis shows significant fluctuations in research volume, with a sharp increase in 2025 reaching 33 documents, or a fourfold increase compared to 2019. The peak in research intensity in the 2024–2025 period represents more than half of the total documents produced. This indicates a crucial growth in global academic interest in the issue of spiritual well-being in the era of modern education.

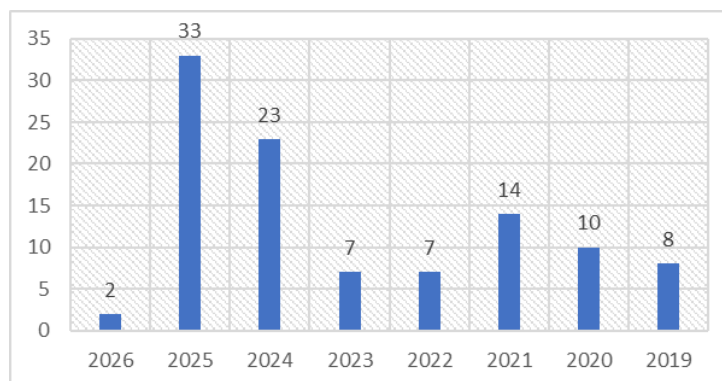


Figure 2: Annual Trends

Source: Scopus Analyzer.

Figure 3 presents the top research affiliation profiles based on data extracted from the Scopus database. The analysis shows a fairly even distribution of publications among global educational institutions, with the University of California, San Diego and Lietuvos Sveikatos Mokslo Universitetas leading with 3 documents each. Other significant contributions came from Atatürk University, Arizona State University, and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, which each produced 2 documents. The presence of affiliations from various continents ranging from

America, Europe, to Asia shows that the issue of spiritual well-being in religious education has become a focus of cross-institutional research at the international level.

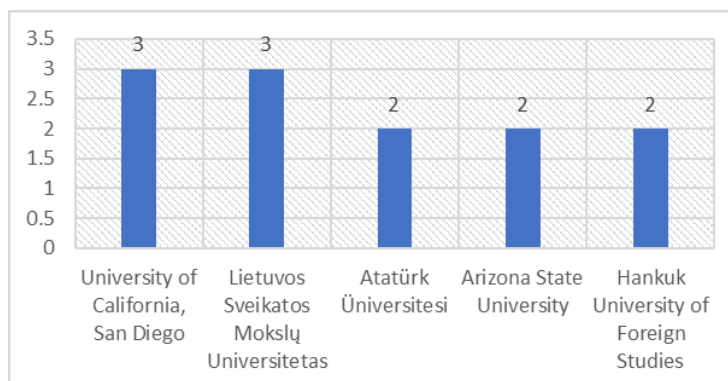


Figure 3: Profiles of Top Research Affiliation

Source: Scopus Analyzer.

Figure 4 presents a list of the most prominent publication sources in the literature on spiritual well-being in religious education based on Scopus data. The analysis shows that the Journal of Religion and Health is the most productive journal with 6 documents. Meanwhile, other publication sources such as BMC Palliative Care, Frontiers in Psychology, Journal of Buddhist Anthropology, and Plos One each contributed 3 documents. The dominance of journals on health, psychology, and religion confirms that the topic of spiritual well-being in education is widely studied through a multidisciplinary approach that connects clinical aspects with spiritual values.

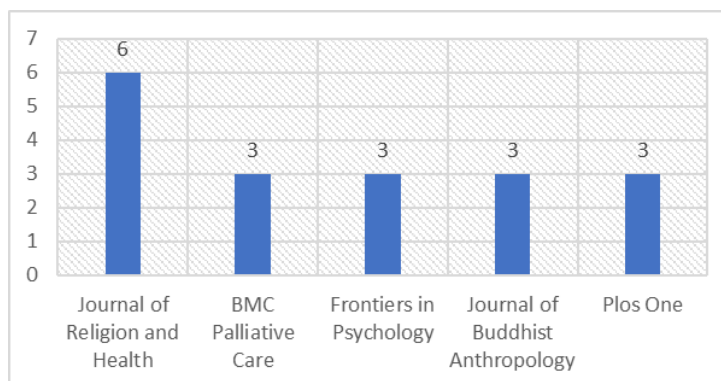


Figure 4: Prominent Publication Sources

Source: Scopus Analyzer.

Table 2 presents the geographical distribution of corresponding authors whose data was extracted from the Scopus database. The analysis shows that the United States (USA) leads global contributions with 18 articles (17.3%), followed by Iran with 10 articles (9.6%), and Indonesia in third place with 9 articles (8.7%). In terms of collaboration patterns, the USA recorded the highest number of Multiple Country Publications (MCP), while countries such as Thailand and Turkey relied entirely on Single Country Publications (SCP). Indonesia's presence in the world's top three confirms the strategic role of local researchers in developing the discourse on spiritual well-being at the international level.

Table 2: Corresponding Author's Countries

Country	Articles	Articles %	SCP	MCP	
				MCP	%
USA	18	17,3	15	3	16,7
Iran	10	9,6	9	1	10
Indonesia	9	8,7	8	1	11,1
China	8	7,7	6	2	25
Thailand	5	4,8	5	0	0
Turkey	5	4,8	5	0	0
Jordan	4	3,8	1	3	75
Australia	3	2,9	2	1	33,3
Ethiopia	3	2,9	3	0	0
Lithuania	3	2,9	1	2	66,7

Source: R Application.

Figure 5 visualizes the network of collaboration between authors from different countries obtained through Biblioshiny software. This visualization reinforces the findings in Table 2 by showing the intensity of the relationship between domestic (SCP) and international (MCP) publications. The red color in the graph indicates authors' involvement in cross-country collaboration, with the USA, China, and Jordan showing a higher proportion of international cooperation than other countries. Conversely, countries such as Ethiopia and Thailand have more domestically closed networks, indicating significant opportunities to expand the reach of research through global partnerships in the future.

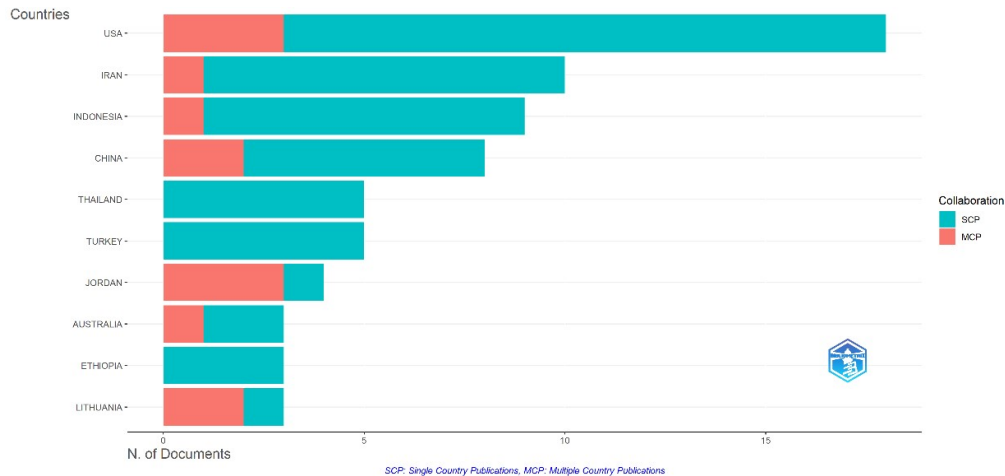


Figure 5: Collaborations Authors

Source: R Application.

The data in Table 3 shows the distribution of academic performance among the five main authors. Although all authors have a uniform H-Index score of 2, there are significant differences in other metrics that indicate the depth of their research impact. Vieten C is recorded as the author with the highest overall citation impact with a TC value of 110, despite only starting to publish in 2021 (PY_Start). This is directly proportional to the highest M-Index score of 0.4, which indicates that Vieten C has the most accelerated impact growth compared to other authors.

On the other hand, Riklikienė R shows outstanding performance on the G-Index with a value of 3 and a total of 47 citations from 3 publications (NP), making her the most productive author on this list. Meanwhile, other authors such as Madrigal Dv, Oracion Eg, and Yoo J show a stable but slower growth pattern with an M-Index value of 0.286.

Table 3: Authors' Local Research Impact

Author	H_Index	G_Index	M_Index	TC	NP	PY_Start
Madrigal Dv	2	2	0,286	10	2	2019
Oracion Eg	2	2	0,286	10	2	2019
Riklikienė R	2	3	0,333	47	3	2020
Vieten C	2	2	0,4	110	2	2021
Yoo J	2	2	0,286	27	2	2019

Source: R Application.

The analysis in Table 4 provides an overview of the significance of journals as a medium for disseminating research. Frontiers In Psychology emerged as the most influential local publication source. This is evidenced by the highest TC score of 126 and an M-Index of 0.5. Despite having only 3 publications (NP), this journal has achieved an H-Index of 3 in a relatively short period of time (since 2020), indicating a high concentration of citations.

In comparison, the Journal of Religion and Health has the highest productivity with 6 NP and a G-Index of 6, but has a lower total citation (TC: 69) than Frontiers in Psychology. This shows that even though the journal actively publishes many articles, its dissemination power or citation impact per article is still below that of Frontiers in Psychology. Meanwhile, other journals such as BMC Palliative Care and the Journal of Clinical Nursing show moderate performance with an H-Index of 2, reflecting consistent contributions but with lower citation intensity in this local research landscape.

Table 4: Publication Sources' Local Research Impact

Source	H_Index	G_Index	M_Index	TC	NP	PY_Start
Frontiers In Psychology	3	3	0,5	126	3	2020
Journal Of Religion And Health	3	6	0,429	69	6	2019
Bmc Palliative Care	2	3	0,4	22	3	2021
Journal Of Clinical Nursing	2	2	0,286	39	2	2019
Recoletos Multidisciplinary Research Journal	2	2	0,286	10	2	2019

Source: R Application.

Based on Table 5, the article by Vieten C (2021) dominates global impact with the highest Total Citations (TC) of 101 and an annual citation rate (TC per Year) of 20.20. The next position is occupied by Chirico F (2020) with 79 citations (13.17 per year), followed by Sholikhah Z (2019) with 53 citations. Meanwhile, articles by Phan Hp (2020) and Khalilzadeh Ganjalikhani M (2019) show stable contributions with 44 and 43 citations, respectively, and annual averages ranging from 6.14 to 7.33. Overall, this data confirms that recent publications in the field of psychology have a stronger citation appeal than other literature in the list.

Table 5: Most Globally Cited Documents

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year
Vieten C, 2021, Am Psychol	101	20,20
Chirico F, 2020, Front Psychol	79	13,17
Sholikhah Z, 2019, Int J Law Manage	53	7,57
Phan Hp, 2020, Front Psychol	44	7,33
Khalilzadeh Ganjalikhani M, 2019, Int Wound J	43	6,14

Source: R Application.

Figure 6 shows the results of network visualization obtained from the VOSviewer application, which illustrates the mapping of keyword co-occurrences in the analyzed literature. This visualization reveals that the topics of “spirituality,” “spiritual well-being,” and “religion” are the main nodes at the center of discourse in this research map. The yellow cluster centered on “spirituality” shows a strong connection with clinical aspects such as “controlled study” and “resilience,” while the red cluster highlights a significant correlation between “social support,” “depression,” and “anxiety.” In addition, the emergence of a purple cluster covering “spiritual care” and “spiritual therapies” indicates a shift in research focus towards practical interventions. Overall, this network reflects the multidisciplinary integration of religiosity with mental health and clinical care, which forms the main framework of the study.

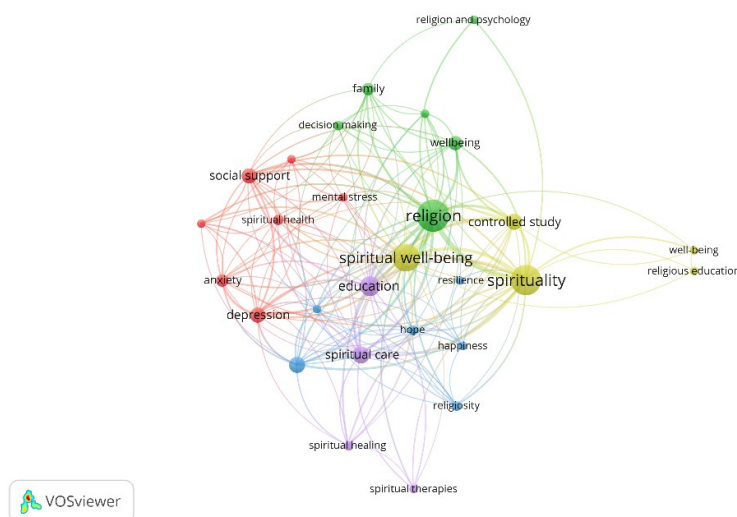


Figure 6: Visualising Keyword Networks

Source: VOSviewer.

Based on the data in Table 6, the literature is divided into five main clusters that show the dominance of certain topics in the research map. Cluster 2 (Green) and Cluster 4 (Yellow) are the most prominent groups, with the keyword “Religion” appearing 41 times, followed by ‘Spirituality’ (37) and “Spiritual Well-Being” (30). Meanwhile, Cluster 1 (Red) emphasizes mental health aspects through the interrelationship between “Social Support” (10) and ‘Depression’ (10), while Cluster 5 (Purple) highlights the dimension of “Education” (16). Overall, Table 7 illustrates that the main focus of this research lies in the integration of religious-spiritual values with mental health and educational interventions.

Table 6: Clustering and Occurences

Cluster	Occurrences
Cluster 1 (Red)	
Social Support	10
Depression	10
Anxiety	6
Cluster 2 (Green)	
Religion	41

Wellbeing	8
Family	6
Cluster 3 (Blue)	
Mental Health	11
Mental Disease	3
Resilience	3
Cluster 4 (Yellow)	
Spirituality	37
Spiritual Well-Being	30
Controlled Study	11
Cluster 5 (Purple)	
Education	16
Spiritual Care	12
Spiritual Healing	4

Source: VOSviewer.

The overlay visualization in Figure 7 shows a paradigm shift in research from a theoretical-religious focus to clinical-psychological applications between 2021 and 2024. Research in the early period (2021) was dominated by fundamental topics such as religiosity and spiritual therapies, but progressively transitioned in 2022-2023 to studies on spiritual well-being and social support as the main conceptual bridge. Entering the latest phase (2023-2024), research trends specifically point to contemporary mental health issues, marked by the emergence of anxiety, depression, and mental stress as the latest focus. This evolution indicates that spirituality is now increasingly integrated as a mitigation tool in clinical psychology and family dynamics to address current global mental health challenges.

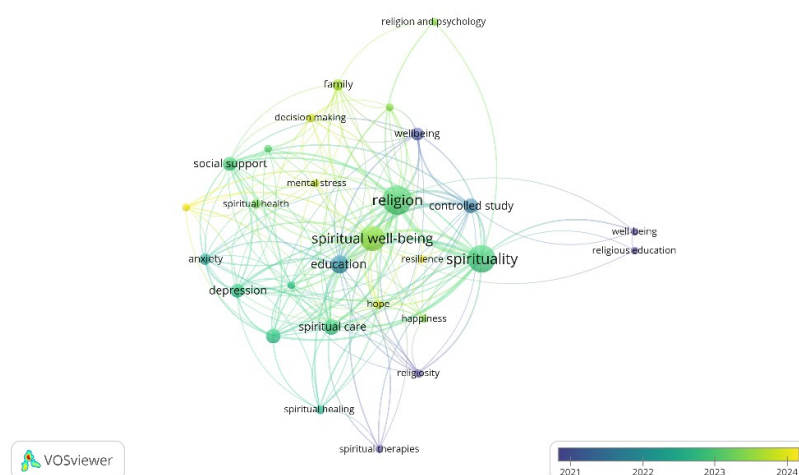


Figure 7: Visualising the Evolution of Key Topics

Source: VOSviewer.

Figure 8 Density Analysis and Pattern Mapping presents a representation of keyword density that confirms that the topics of spiritual well-being, spirituality, and religion are the core of the research roadmap with the highest density concentration. The bright yellow area in the center of the map indicates the dominance of well-established literature on the relationship between spirituality and education in relation to individual well-being. Meanwhile, the green areas surrounding the center, such as the topics of depression, anxiety, and social support, indicate an expansion of research coverage that has begun to explore the relationship between spirituality and clinical and psychosocial variables. Overall, this density pattern confirms that although the main focus remains on the concepts of spiritual and religious well-being, there is a significant differentiation of topics developing towards more specific mental health issues.

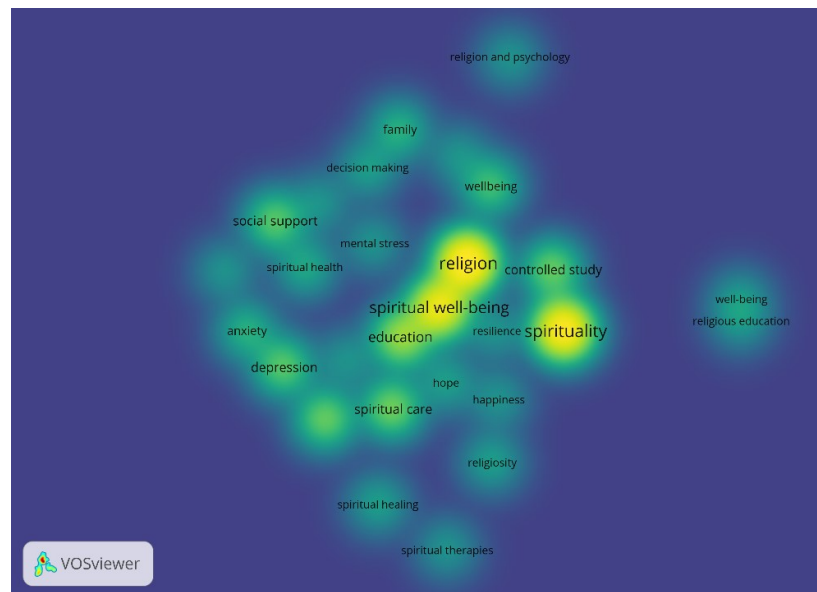


Figure 8: Density Analysis and Pattern Mapping

Source: VOSviewer.

Conclusion

This study successfully mapped the global research landscape on spiritual well-being in religious education through bibliometric analysis of 104 documents from the Scopus database. The findings show that despite fluctuations in annual growth, academic interest in this topic peaked in 2025, signaling the urgency of this issue in modern education. The United States, Iran, and Indonesia emerged as leaders in research contributions, reflecting dynamic cross-country collaboration in exploring the relationship between religiosity and individual well-being.

Keyword network analysis reveals a significant paradigm shift: the focus of research has transformed from basic theories of religiosity to clinical and practical applications, such as the treatment of depression, anxiety, and the development of social support through spiritual values. The integration of spiritual aspects and mental health approaches has proven to be the most effective strategy in supporting student development amid global psychosocial pressures. As an implication, this study suggests the need for more inclusive education policies and the development of spiritual intervention technologies in the future. However, broader international collaboration is still very much needed, especially for researchers from developing countries, to enrich the global perspective on spiritual well-being.

References

- Abbas, S. A., Athar, S., & Jilani, N. Z. (2023). The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Physical and Mental Health of School-Aged Children. *HCA Healthcare Journal of Medicine*, 4(3). <https://doi.org/10.36518/2689-0216.1547>
- Aggarwal, S., Wright, J., Morgan, A., Patton, G., & Reavley, N. (2023). Religiosity and spirituality in the prevention and management of depression and anxiety in young people: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Psychiatry*, 23(1), 1–33. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-023-05091-2>
- Aiza Muneer. (2023). Interdisciplinary Insights into Contemporary Social Challenges. *Social Science Review Archives*, 1(2 SE-Articles), 67–73. <https://policyjournalofms.com/index.php/6/article/view/9>
- Akpan, D. P. (2024). *Social Support and Religiosity as Predictors of Depression Among Students in Delta State University*. 1–60.
- Ali, N., Umar, M., & Mopolu, A. Z. (2023). Academic Resilience and Religiosity Among College Students Facing Post-Pandemic Learning. *IJORER: International Journal of Recent Educational Research*, 4(5), 585–596. <https://doi.org/10.46245/ijorer.v4i5.410>
- Alinejad, N., Khosromanesh, F., Bijani, M., Taghinezhad, A., Khiyali, Z., & Dehghan, A. (2025). Spiritual well-being, resilience, and health-promoting lifestyle among older adult hypertensive patients: a cross-sectional study. *BMC Geriatrics*, 25(1), 265. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-025-05877-x>
- Amiruddin, M. Z. Bin, Samsudin, A., Suhandi, A., Coştu, B., & Prahani, B. K. (2025). Scientific mapping and trend of conceptual change: A bibliometric analysis. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 11, 101208. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2024.101208>
- Apriantoro, M. S., Herviana, J., Yayuli, Y., & Suratno, S. (2023). Sharia Financial Literacy: Research Trends and Directions for Future Inquiry. *Journal of Islamic Economic Laws*, 6(2).
- Apriantoro, M. S., Kaloka, R. D., El Ashfahany, A., & Hudaifah, H. (2023). Exploring Muhammadiyah's Research Landscape: A Bibliometric Analysis and Emerging Trends. *Cakrawala: Jurnal Studi Islam*, 18(2), 112–126. <https://doi.org/10.31603/cakrawala.9520>
- Apriantoro, M. S., & Maulana, I. (2025). Environmental Taxation Through a Bibliometric Lens: Finding Leading Voices, Trends, and Gaps. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 15(2), 484–494. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.17815>
- Apriantoro, M. S., Saifullah, M. F., & Hudaefi, F. A. (2025). How Does the Blue Economy Align with Sustainability? A Bibliometric Analysis of Trends and Themes. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 15(5), 587–598. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.20223>
- Apriantoro, M. S., & Susanto, I. W. (2024). Exploring the Landscape of Islamic Management Research Through Bibliometric Analysis: Insights and Implications. *Contemporary Management Research*, 20(1), 47–73. <https://doi.org/10.7903/cmr.23460>
- Badarnah, L. (2025). Holistic Education for a Resilient Future: An Integrated Biomimetic Approach for Architectural Pedagogy. *Biomimetics*, 10(6), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomimetics10060369>
- Bohlmeijer, E. T., Frielingsdorf, L., Kraiss, J. T., de Jager-Meezenbroek, E., Visser, A., & ten Klooster, P. M. (2023). Spirituality in the Context of Well-being. Evaluation of the Psychometric Properties and Added Value of the Spiritual Attitude and Involvement List Short Form (SAIL-SF). *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 24(3), 1169–1190. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-023-00640-8>

- Chen, X., Zou, D., Xie, H., & Cheng, G. (2021). A Topic-Based Bibliometric Review of Computers in Human Behavior: Contributors, Collaborations, and Research Topics. *Sustainability*, 13(9), 4859. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13094859>
- Cheng, D., Xue, Z., Zhibo, Y., & Mingze, Z. (2025). Impact of interdisciplinarity on disruptive innovation: the moderating role of collaboration pattern and collaboration size. *Scientometrics*, 130(4), 2379–2401. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-025-05285-3>
- Derviş, H. (2020). Bibliometric Analysis using Bibliometrix an R Package. *Journal of Scientometric Research*, 8(3), 156–160. <https://doi.org/10.5530/jscires.8.3.32>
- Fisher, J. W. (2021). Validation and Utilisation of the Spiritual Well-Being Questionnaire: SHALOM. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 60(5), 3694–3715. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-021-01401-8>
- Ghani, N. A., Teo, P.-C., Ho, T. C. F., Choo, L. S., Kelana, B. W. Y., Adam, S., & Ramliy, M. K. (2022). Bibliometric Analysis of Global Research Trends on Higher Education Internationalization Using Scopus Database: Towards Sustainability of Higher Education Institutions. *Sustainability*, 14(14), 8810. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14148810>
- Gomez, R. (2025). Relations of the Spiritual Well-Being Questionnaire Domains with Other Areas of Well-Being: A Commentary Based on Existing Published Studies. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 64(5), 3406–3418. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-025-02410-7>
- Hafid, A., Sudarmin, S., & Salmia, S. (2025). Bibliometric Mapping of Character Values Education in Schools. *Journal of Innovation in Educational and Cultural Research*, 6(4), 714–724. <https://doi.org/10.46843/jiecr.v6i4.1581>
- Hakim, L., & Munir, M. S. (2023). Takaful Industrial Research Developments: A Bibliometric Analysis On The Scopus Database. *IQTISHADUNA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Kita*, 12(1), 66–79. <https://doi.org/10.46367/igtishaduna.v12i1.1020>
- Hamidah, A. M., & Aprianoro, M. S. (2025). Artificial Intelligence and Economic Law: A Bibliometric Review of Research Trends, Key Themes, and Future Pathways. *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Pesantren (3rd ICOP) 2025*, 2(May). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.61159/icop.v2i1.628>
- Head, K. R. (2025). Spirituality, Religiousness, and Mental Health: A Literature Review of Religion's Impact in Mental Health. *International Journal of Social Science Studies*, 13(4), 1. <https://doi.org/10.11114/ijsss.v13i4.7882>
- Heng, P. H., Hutabarat, F., & Lathiifah, S. (2021). Relationship Between Spiritual Well-Being and Quality of Life Among Students in Southeast-Asia Countries. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Economics, Business, Social, and Humanities (ICEBSH 2021)*, 570(Icebsh), 1097–1103. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210805.172>
- Hodge, D. R., & Lietz, C. A. (2014). Using Spiritually Modified Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy in Substance Dependence Treatment: Therapists' and Clients' Perceptions of the Presumed Benefits and Limitations. *Health & Social Work*, 39(4), 200–210. <https://doi.org/10.1093/hsw/hlu022>
- Ismail, A., Munsir, H., Yusuf, A. M., & Hijjang, P. (2025). Mapping One Decade of Identity Studies: A Comprehensive Bibliometric Analysis of Global Trends and Scholarly Impact. *Social Sciences*, 14(2), 92. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci14020092>
- Jackson, R. N., & Jackson, R. N. (2020). *An In-Depth Exploration of Clinical Patterns Within Spiritually Integrated Therapy*.
- Jailani, M., Mahanani, S., Vironeka Moruk, S., Giyono, & Suparman. (2025). Global Research Trends on Learning Technology in Psychology: A Bibliometrics Analysis. *Journal of Teaching and Learning*, 19(3), 19–33. <https://doi.org/10.22329/jtl.v19i3.9370>
- Jenuri, Faqihuddin, A., Suresman, E., & Abdullah, M. (2025). Overcoming the spiritual

- emptiness of students in the modern era through the integration of Al-Ghazali's human concepts in the Islamic religious education learning model. *Cogent Education*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/2331186X.2025.2497147>
- Khair, J. C. L., & Medina, M. L. C. (2024). A Qualitative Study on the in-depth Experiences of Spiritual Well-being and its Role on Psychological Well-being among Novice Clergy and Senior Priests in Myanmar. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, VIII(IIS), 3505–3528. <https://doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2024.803253S>
- Latifatul Inayati, N., & Rohmani, A. F. (2025). Bibliometric Analysis of Religious Education Systems in Schools: Trends, Themes, and Future Directions. *Multicultural Islamic Education Review*, 3(1), 105–120. <https://doi.org/10.23917/mier.v3i1.10333>
- Lim, W. M., Kumar, S., & Donthu, N. (2024). How to combine and clean bibliometric data and use bibliometric tools synergistically: Guidelines using metaverse research. *Journal of Business Research*, 182, 114760. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2024.114760>
- Lionardo, A., Nomaini, F., Bafadhal, O. M., Santoso, A. D., & Alfitri. (2024). What makes Indonesian government officials believe in and implement evidence-based policy: The mediating role of religion-science compatibility beliefs. *Heliyon*, 10(3), e24879. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e24879>
- Macalam, J. M. J. M., Llono, M. J. M., Yam-oc, I. D., Asinero, R. M. V., & Taja-on, E. P. (2025). An Investigation of Spiritual Well-Being and the Integration of Religious Practices in the Lives of Religious Education Students. *Indonesian Journal of Christian Education and Theology*, 4(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.55927/ijcet.v4i1.27>
- Marliana, T., Ariestanti, Y., Widayati, T., Jamiatun, J., Indriyani, I., Osman, S. B., & Kurniawati, I. (2025). Strategic Deployment of Emotional-Spiritual Intelligence to Enhance Student Engagement in the Digital Era. *Darussalam: Journal of Psychology and Educational*, 4(1), 10–23. <https://doi.org/10.70363/djpe.v4i2.271>
- Minoo Asadzandi. (2024). Spiritual Health Survey and Obtaining Spiritual History in the Paradigm of Islam and Christianity. *Jurnal Penelitian*, 21(2), 180–194. <https://doi.org/10.28918/jupe.v21i2.8725>
- Moura, A. T., Coriolano, A. M., Kobayasi, R., Pessanha, S., Cruz, H. L., Melo, S. M., Pecly, I. M., Tempiski, P., & Martins, M. A. (2024). Is there an association among spirituality, resilience and empathy in medical students? *BMC Medical Education*, 24(1), 704. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12909-024-05687-6>
- Mulyono, P., & Purnomo, S. (2025). The Role of Islamic Religious Education Psychology in Indonesian Education Management. *Scaffolding: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Dan Multikulturalisme*, 7(1), 566–577. <https://doi.org/10.37680/scaffolding.v7i1.7195>
- Nadifa, M., Latif, M. B. R. A., Sobr, A. Y., & Ubaidillah, A. F. (2024). The Importance of the Spiritual Dimension in Improving the Mental Well-Being of College Students. *Studies in Learning and Teaching*, 5(2), 370–381. <https://doi.org/10.46627/silet.v5i2.382>
- Nejat, N., Rahbarian, A., Shykhan, R., Ebrahimpour, S., Moslemi, A., & Khosravani, M. (2023). Assessment of spiritual needs in cancer patients: A cross-sectional study. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*, 12(5), 894–901. https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmpe.jfmpe_989_22
- Nissen, R. D., Falkø, E., Stripp, T. K., & Hvidt, N. C. (2021). Spiritual Needs Assessment in Post-Secular Contexts: An Integrative Review of Questionnaires. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(24), 12898. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182412898>
- Noer, M. (2023). Spiritual well-being and mental health among students: Evidence from Indonesia. *SOTL in the South*, 7(2), 63–83. <https://doi.org/10.36615/SOTLS.V7I2.271>
- Nurjanah, S., Sultan, J., Martaputri, N. A., Aisyah, S., & Seran, D. S. F. (2024). Mapping The

- Trends of Inclusive Education Research Based on Scopus Database: 2019-2024. *Proceeding of International Conference on Special Education in South East Asia Region*, 3(1), 489–512. <https://doi.org/10.57142/picsar.v3i1.460>
- Pargament, K. I. (2023). From Research to Practice: Three Waves in the Evolution of the Psychology of Religion and Spirituality. *Spiritual Psychology and Counseling*, 8(3), 207–225. <https://doi.org/10.37898/spc.2023.8.3.191>
- Pastwa-Wojciechowska, B., Grzegorzewska, I., & Wojciechowska, M. (2021). The Role of Religious Values and Beliefs in Shaping Mental Health and Disorders. *Religions*, 12(10), 840. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel12100840>
- Pohan, R. A., Husni, A., Delima, M., Pohan, P. B. A., Astuti, R. D., & Marhaban, M. (2024). Spiritual integration in counseling for student suicide prevention in higher education in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Psychiatry*, 102, 104287. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2024.104287>
- Richards, P. S., & Barkham, M. (2022). Enhancing the evidence base for spiritually integrated psychotherapies: Progressing the paradigm of practice-based evidence. *Psychotherapy*, 59(3), 303–306. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pst0000438>
- Sakib, M. N., Chowdhury, S. R., Younus, M., Sanju, N. L., Satata, F. F., & Islam, M. (2024). How HR analytics evolved over time: a bibliometric analysis on Scopus database. *Future Business Journal*, 10(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43093-024-00375-9>
- Sandeep, M., Surya Durga Prasad, M., Tanguturi Yella, S. S., Shailendra, D., & Shamanna, B. R. (2025). A bibliometric analysis and mapping of global research trends in antihypertensive medication adherence (1975–2024). *Egyptian Heart Journal*, 77(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43044-025-00681-9>
- Sankar, V. (2025). Holistic Development in Education: Nurturing Well - Rounded Individuals for A Complex World. *Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities*, 12(S2-Jan), 103–106. <https://doi.org/10.34293/sijash.v12iS2-Jan.8884>
- Sasvári, P., & Lendvai, G. F. (2025). The overrepresentation of the United States in the field of legal studies in the science-wide author databases of standardized citation indicators. *Journal of Informetrics*, 19(3), 101680. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2025.101680>
- Sora Pazer. (2024). Spiritual practices and mental well-being: A quantitative study among university students. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, 24(1), 1381–1388. <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2024.24.1.3141>
- Sulisworo, D., & Dahlan, U. A. (2025). Transformative Education in Character Development of Students in Religious-Based Schools: Narrative Review. *Edu Cendikia: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, 4(3), 1475–1488. <https://doi.org/10.47709/educendikia.v4i03>
- Syahputri, N., Safrilsyah, S., & Fatmawati, F. (2023). Spirituality and Psychological Well-Being of Students Affected by Pandemic Covid-19 in Banda Aceh. *Journal of Islamic and Contemporary Psychology (JICOP)*, 3(1s), 195–202. <https://doi.org/10.25299/jicop.v3i1s.12360>
- Velusamy, Y., Ma'rof, A. A., & H. Hamsan, H. (2024). The Relationship between Well-Being, Empathy, Moral Identity, and Spirituality on Prosocial Behavior among Malaysian Youth. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 14(12), 912–928. <https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarbss/v14-i12/24034>
- Yaminfirooz, M., Saber, M. K., Vakilmofrad, H., & Hashempour, L. (2024). Global research trends in spirituality, religion and health: A bibliometric analysis and visualization. *Informology*, 3(1), 111–126. https://32290571.isolation.zscaler.com/profile/9028e808-d25a-465c-b3c4-eb6dd43f81f5/zia-session/?controls_id=0aec5122-b594-4373-9cf6-4021dad769c4®ion=cle&tenant=9bdf164cfefd&user=bfd8360c912182a08b27df2265e4

b93743f3db4f44de0100b02921c846748142&original
Yusuf, M. S., Pajariato, H., & Sulaiman, B. (2025). A collaborative parent-teacher model for religious moderation education in early childhood in Indonesia. *South African Journal of Childhood Education*, 15(1). <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajce.v15i1.1593>